

Reference No. 6.6

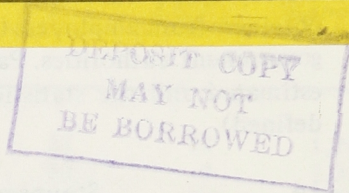
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1973



This bulletin contains statistics of industrial disputes for the quarter ended 30 September 1973. In addition to presenting statistics for industries, States and Territories, and Australia, this bulletin contains statistics of duration, causes, methods of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by number of working days lost. Preliminary monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly bulletin *Industrial Disputes, Preliminary* (Reference No. 6.27).

2. The statistics of industrial disputes are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. Statistics on this basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and March quarter 1973 were published for the first time in the March quarter 1973 bulletin (Reference No. 6.6), which also contains details of the major changes that have resulted from the adoption of ASIC. (See paragraph 16 on page 4 of that bulletin.) The major changes to the industry classification used in the monthly bulletins were set out in paragraph 6 on page 2 of the April 1973 bulletin. Because of these and other changes in industry classification the statistics shown in Table 3 of this bulletin are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in monthly bulletins prior to the April 1973 issue, in quarterly bulletins prior to March 1973, and in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 (and earlier issues).

3. The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more.

4. For these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

5. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

6. Workers directly and indirectly involved refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

7. Workers directly involved are those employees who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

8. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

9. Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

10. Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

11. Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes the loss is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved.

12. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed. It should also be remembered that the statistics refer only to stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred (see paragraph 5, above).

13. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from – (a) employers and trade unions; (b) government departments and authorities; (c) State and Commonwealth industrial arbitration authorities; and (d) from trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes; and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

14. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes – in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included.

15. The quarterly compilations of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by numbers of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost, refer to disputes that ended in the quarter. For this reason quarterly figures in Tables 4 to 8 need not agree with quarterly figures shown in Tables 1 to 3, which are based on all disputes in progress during the quarter.

16. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 (Reference No. 6.7). However, statistics of disputes classified by industry shown in that and earlier issues of the *Labour Report* are not directly comparable with the statistics classified by ASIC industry shown in this bulletin (see paragraph 2, page 1).

17. In this bulletin figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

TABLE 1. – INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
Year –							
1966	1,273	385.0	9.9	394.9	732.1	1.85	7,302.5
1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	1.46	7,263.1
1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	1.50	12,115.2
1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	1.52	22,985.7
1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	1.75	30,883.3
1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	2.31	45,241.3
1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	1.80	32,074.4
Quarter ended –							
September 1969	573	136.3	6.5	142.8	284.8	2.00	3,492.9
December 1969	542	193.9	6.5	200.4	371.6	1.85	4,772.4
March 1970	643	206.9	15.9	222.9	388.5	1.73	4,713.0
June 1970	654	301.1	17.9	319.0	759.4	2.38	9,731.5
September 1970	775	579.9	17.6	597.5	667.1	1.12	8,369.5
December 1970	666	216.2	11.8	228.0	578.8	2.54	8,069.4
March 1971	630	242.9	8.6	251.5	402.9	1.60	5,706.3
June 1971	547	234.7	8.4	243.2	925.7	3.81	13,989.7
September 1971	738	600.9	32.0	632.9	1,284.1	2.03	19,108.2
December 1971	489	189.1	9.8	199.0	456.0	2.29	6,437.1
March 1972	455	153.3	8.8	162.1	303.0	1.87	4,717.6
June 1972	708	330.1	33.8	363.9	556.7	1.53	8,538.6
September 1972	609	390.4	17.8	408.2	789.4	1.93	12,803.5
December 1972	526	167.4	12.2	179.6	361.2	2.01	6,014.7
March 1973	699	163.9	9.1	172.9	562.3	3.25	9,403.2
June 1973	523	213.5	10.9	224.4	860.0	3.83	14,309.2
September 1973	664	217.1	9.8	226.9	659.4	2.91	11,315.2

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on page 1 and above.

TABLE 2. — INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : STATES AND TERRITORIES

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Year —									
1968	965	327	193	83	70	28	37	10	1,713
1969	1,133	367	253	72	104	44	33	8	2,014
1970	1,484	447	378	156	125	66	62	20	2,738
1971	1,236	362	441	135	132	46	41	11	2,404
1972	1,174	377	442	111	105	48	32	9	2,298
Quarter ended —									
September 1972	306	106	116	26	30	8	13	4	609
December 1972	271	94	91	28	21	12	8	1	526
March 1973	382	109	100	42	43	12	9	2	699
June 1973	269	100	72	29	28	12	8	5	523
September 1973	325	116	110	46	37	16	8	6	664
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Year —									
1968	355.5	172.8	120.2	39.4	18.7	7.8	3.7	2.3	720.3
1969	521.7	356.4	218.5	102.8	59.1	8.7	8.2	9.8	1,285.2
1970	740.6	333.0	158.9	57.0	46.5	14.8	11.6	5.1	1,367.4
1971	643.7	380.1	172.2	64.1	35.8	14.7	9.6	6.3	1,326.5
1972	516.1	338.2	156.5	49.8	28.3	15.2	3.5	6.2	1,113.8
Quarter ended —									
September 1972	203.4	106.2	58.5	26.0	6.5	4.4	1.4	1.9	408.2
December 1972	86.6	46.6	34.1	4.8	4.0	2.5	1.0	0.1	179.6
March 1973	95.5	33.7	18.4	6.5	10.5	5.8	1.6	0.9	172.9
June 1973	111.2	61.1	28.0	13.7	3.8	4.3	0.7	1.7	224.4
September 1973	99.4	56.6	30.9	19.1	15.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	226.9
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Year —									
1968	583.4	243.9	158.6	51.1	21.8	13.0	4.6	3.0	1,079.5
1969	743.8	717.2	238.6	129.0	101.4	9.9	8.7	9.4	1,958.0
1970	1,393.6	510.8	179.2	93.1	141.1	32.2	27.0	16.8	2,393.7
1971	1,887.5	689.6	271.4	111.2	69.4	20.6	15.7	3.3	3,068.6
1972	866.8	638.4	292.2	60.9	94.6	19.2	15.1	23.1	2,010.3
Quarter ended —									
September 1972	390.4	243.7	86.6	26.5	30.2	4.6	5.4	2.0	789.4
December 1972	140.4	96.4	97.3	11.1	3.9	4.8	6.8	0.6	361.2
March 1973	229.9	145.1	39.5	32.5	25.9	81.2	3.1	5.1	562.3
June 1973	327.0	278.1	150.0	16.6	27.6	40.7	7.4	12.6	860.0
September 1973	295.0	218.9	85.0	18.1	29.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	659.4
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
Year —									
1968	6,653.5	2,731.3	1,701.2	514.6	281.8	149.0	50.2	33.7	12,115.2
1969	8,666.3	8,619.6	2,523.6	1,551.4	1,284.2	115.3	124.8	100.6	22,985.7
1970	17,516.5	6,793.7	2,413.1	1,123.1	1,963.3	451.1	424.4	198.2	30,883.3
1971	28,218.2	9,726.5	4,009.1	1,484.9	1,166.4	317.3	271.5	47.4	45,241.3
1972	13,957.2	9,656.0	4,973.4	858.0	1,677.2	305.1	267.1	380.4	32,074.4
Quarter ended —									
September 1972	6,539.9	3,725.2	1,442.7	367.8	533.4	67.9	92.3	34.4	12,803.5
December 1972	2,203.0	1,541.0	1,829.1	173.4	69.0	76.8	115.3	7.1	6,014.7
March 1973	3,864.9	2,439.6	664.1	508.9	464.3	1,316.7	58.5	86.0	9,403.2
June 1973	5,411.5	4,548.0	2,426.1	287.8	555.9	722.9	145.3	211.9	14,309.2
September 1973	4,884.5	3,696.4	1,514.9	305.2	674.7	75.0	89.5	75.0	11,315.2

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 3. — INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1973

<i>ASIC division (a)</i>	<i>ASIC industry (a)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining —							
	Coal mining	43	..	10	..	..	..	53
	Other mining (c)	4	1	2	..	21	7	38
	<i>Total mining</i>	47	1	12	..	21	7	91
C	Manufacturing —							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	13	12	19	2	2	1	51
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	5	1	3	..	..	10
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4	2	1	..	..	..	8
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	10	5	1	..	..	..	16
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	100	35	24	19	2	1	181
	Other manufacturing (e)	16	2	1	7	..	..	26
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	144	61	47	31	4	2	292
D	Electricity, gas and water	4	2	5	1	2	..	14
E	Construction	34	25	21	4	3	..	88
F	Wholesale and retail trade	5	2	1	3	1	3	15
G,H	Transport and storage; communication —							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	11	..	1	1	1	2	18
	Railway transport; air transport	7	2	10	1	..	..	21
	Water transport —							
	Stevedoring services	48	12	3	3	4	..	70
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	6	3	4	..	..	..	14
	<i>Total water transport</i>	54	15	7	3	4	..	84
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	72	17	18	5	5	2	123
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4	2	..	..	..	1	8
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	15	6	6	2	1	1	33
	Total	325	116	110	46	37	16	664
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining —							
	Coal mining	7.5	..	2.6	..	..	..	10.2
	Other mining (c)	1.9	0.1	0.2	..	9.8	0.4	13.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	9.4	0.1	2.8	..	9.8	0.4	23.8
C	Manufacturing —							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.7	4.8	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	16.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	..	..	0.8
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	0.5	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.4	0.7	0.1	..	..	..	1.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	22.1	8.0	2.9	13.2	0.3	0.1	46.5
	Other manufacturing (e)	4.2	*	*	0.6	..	..	4.9
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	32.1	14.5	9.3	14.3	0.5	0.3	71.2
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.9	..	7.8
E	Construction	31.5	16.0	13.9	2.4	0.1	..	64.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	4.4	7.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	14.3
G,H	Transport and storage; communication —							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.5	..	*	*	0.7	0.2	2.5
	Railway transport; air transport	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	..	..	3.9
	Water transport —							
	Stevedoring services	7.7	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	17.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.4	6.0	0.6	..	..	..	7.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	8.1	15.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	..	24.5
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	10.7	16.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.2	30.9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.4	1.0	..	..	..	0.1	2.8
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	6.3	1.5	2.3	*	0.2	0.2	12.0
	Total	99.4	56.6	30.9	19.1	15.2	2.0	226.9

* Less than 50.

For footnotes see page 5.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 3. – INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1973 – *continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining –							
	Coal mining	10.0	..	6.2	..	..	..	16.2
	Other mining (c)	6.3	1.2	1.9	..	23.7	2.6	38.8
	Total mining	16.3	1.2	8.1	..	23.7	2.6	55.1
C	Manufacturing –							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	36.0	18.1	16.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	72.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	4.9	..	..	..	..	4.9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	..	..	3.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.3	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	1.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.9	5.9	0.7	..	..	..	8.5
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	80.1	95.5	5.5	10.4	1.7	0.4	193.5
	Other manufacturing (e)	37.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	..	..	38.6
	Total manufacturing	156.3	125.8	23.6	13.7	1.9	0.9	323.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	2.3	4.4	3.7	*	2.0	..	12.4
E	Construction	38.0	20.7	34.5	3.0	0.3	..	96.5
F	Wholesale and retail trade	17.0	32.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	50.4
G,H	Transport and storage; communication –							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.1	..	*	0.1	0.4	*	1.6
	Railway transport; air transport	2.4	0.6	2.1	0.6	..	..	5.7
	Water transport –							
	Stevedoring services	8.0	15.5	0.1	*	0.3	..	23.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.4	11.0	1.4	..	..	..	13.9
	Total water transport	9.5	26.5	1.5	*	0.3	..	37.8
	Total transport and storage; communication	12.9	27.1	3.6	0.7	0.6	*	45.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.1	3.6	..	..	..	*	8.4
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	50.0	4.2	11.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	68.2
	Total	295.0	218.9	85.0	18.1	29.1	4.3	659.4
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining –							
	Coal mining	180.4	..	126.7	..	..	..	307.1
	Other mining (c)	135.7	19.7	38.6	..	577.2	47.3	885.1
	Total mining	316.1	19.7	165.3	..	577.2	47.3	1,192.2
C	Manufacturing –							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	443.5	284.6	264.2	8.5	4.5	8.0	1,027.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	72.8	..	..	..	..	72.8
	Wood, wood products and furniture	3.1	15.7	19.9	24.9	..	..	63.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	19.1	4.8	..	..	..	..	31.0
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	35.5	90.1	13.9	..	..	..	139.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	1,409.9	1,693.0	104.3	177.2	28.9	6.7	3,420.0
	Other manufacturing (e)	589.0	4.9	2.2	21.1	..	..	617.2
	Total manufacturing	2,500.1	2,165.8	404.4	231.7	33.4	14.7	5,371.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	40.9	67.1	87.3	0.5	38.7	..	234.5
E	Construction	729.6	392.3	608.2	50.3	5.9	..	1,787.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	253.4	484.0	2.8	9.4	7.1	5.2	761.9
G,H	Transport and storage; communication –							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	19.6	..	0.2	0.9	6.3	0.7	29.5
	Railway transport; air transport	65.1	9.8	41.6	10.8	..	..	128.5
	Water transport –							
	Stevedoring services	126.2	240.0	1.7	0.6	4.2	..	372.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	47.8	180.9	24.2	..	..	..	254.3
	Total water transport	174.1	420.9	25.9	0.6	4.2	..	627.0
	Total transport and storage; communication	258.8	430.7	67.7	12.3	10.5	0.7	785.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	27.1	65.1	..	..	..	..	131.8
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	758.3	71.8	179.1	1.2	2.0	7.1	1,051.4
	Total	4,884.5	3,696.4	1,514.9	305.2	674.7	75.0	11,315.2

* Less than 50.

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 2, page 3). (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11,13,14,15,16. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33. (e) Includes non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28) and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (f) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 4. - DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1973 (a)

Duration (working days)	ASIC industry (b)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Up to 1 day	34	61	46	142	283
Over 1 to 2 days	9	25	16	64	114
Over 2 to 3 days	5	13	3	35	56
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3	22	2	36	63
5 to less than 10 days	1	33	2	55	91
10 to less than 20 days	1	21	1	31	54
20 to less than 40 days	..	1	..	6	7
40 days and over	..	3	..	2	5
Total	53	179	70	371	673
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Up to 1 day	6.4	29.7	11.8	93.7	141.6
Over 1 to 2 days	1.3	4.1	2.8	17.6	25.8
Over 2 to 3 days	1.3	2.0	0.5	8.0	11.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1.0	2.8	1.7	13.4	18.9
5 to less than 10 days	0.1	25.0	0.5	13.0	38.6
10 to less than 20 days	0.1	2.0	0.2	8.5	10.7
20 to less than 40 days	..	0.1	..	0.2	0.2
40 days and over	..	3.4	..	0.1	3.5
Total	10.2	69.0	17.5	154.5	251.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Up to 1 day	6.0	12.4	7.4	77.2	103.1
Over 1 to 2 days	1.9	5.6	4.5	30.4	42.4
Over 2 to 3 days	3.2	5.2	1.4	21.8	31.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3.9	10.0	5.5	50.1	69.4
5 to less than 10 days	0.5	196.7	3.5	85.2	285.8
10 to less than 20 days	0.8	25.5	1.8	109.5	137.6
20 to less than 40 days	..	2.1	..	4.0	6.1
40 days and over	..	159.0	..	2.1	161.2
Total	16.2	416.5	23.9	380.5	837.2
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)					
Up to 1 day	109.9	222.2	116.5	1,410.7	1,859.4
Over 1 to 2 days	35.4	95.2	70.5	506.9	708.1
Over 2 to 3 days	64.7	94.6	21.1	370.4	550.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	70.0	182.9	86.0	985.6	1,324.4
5 to less than 10 days	11.2	3,281.0	58.1	1,431.9	4,782.1
10 to less than 20 days	16.0	453.1	20.5	1,666.9	2,156.5
20 to less than 40 days	..	38.6	..	78.1	116.7
40 days and over	..	2,835.4	..	33.1	2,868.5
Total	307.1	7,202.9	372.8	6,483.6	14,366.4

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 - see paragraph 15, page 2. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification - see paragraph 2, page 1. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

CAUSES

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the **direct causes of stoppages of work** and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows :

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

CAUSES – continued

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers – computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions – safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning – employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning – protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

TABLE 5. – CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1973 (a)

Cause of dispute (c)	ASIC industry (b)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	9	99	6	164	278
Hours of work	..	..	1	13	14
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	..	2	1	3	6
Managerial policy	12	42	30	104	188
Physical working conditions	9	9	19	28	65
Trade unionism	15	24	7	50	96
Other	8	3	6	9	26
Total	53	179	70	371	673
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages	2.0	47.6	0.5	55.3	105.3
Hours of work	..	..	0.1	8.5	8.7
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	..	0.3	*	45.2	45.5
Managerial policy	2.4	12.1	2.4	22.6	39.5
Physical working conditions	3.0	1.4	7.4	12.6	24.5
Trade unionism	0.9	7.4	2.8	8.2	19.3
Other	1.8	0.2	4.2	2.0	8.3
Total	10.2	69.0	17.5	154.5	251.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages	3.7	393.2	0.5	216.6	614.0
Hours of work	..	..	*	4.4	4.4
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	..	0.1	*	45.7	45.8
Managerial policy	5.2	17.0	4.4	70.6	97.2
Physical working conditions	4.2	1.6	8.9	28.8	43.6
Trade unionism	1.2	4.3	3.6	11.6	20.8
Other	2.0	0.3	6.4	2.7	11.4
Total	16.2	416.5	23.9	380.5	837.2

* Less than 50.

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 – see paragraph 15, page 2. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 2, page 1. (c) For nature of classification see page 6 and above. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Statistics of the **method of settlement** of industrial disputes relate to the **method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work** and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows :

- (1) **Negotiation.** Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (2) **Mediation.** The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (3) **State legislation.** (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.
- (4) **Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth-State legislation.** (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth government officials or inspectors.
- (5) **Filling the places of workers** on strike or locked out.
- (6) **Closing down** the establishment permanently.
- (7) **Resumption** without negotiation.
- (8) **Other methods.**

TABLE 6. – METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1973 (a)

Method of settlement (c)	ASIC industry (b)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Private negotiation	19	71	16	110	216
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	1	1
3. State legislation –					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	12	1	66	79
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation –					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	18	1	22	41
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2	..	..	..	2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	32	78	52	172	334
Total	53	179	70	371	673
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	3.0	5.9	2.7	21.8	33.4
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	0.7	0.7
3. State legislation –					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	2.0	0.2	25.8	28.0
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation –					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	4.8	0.3	4.4	9.5
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.2	..	..	..	0.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	7.0	56.3	14.3	101.8	179.5
Total	10.2	69.0	17.5	154.5	251.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	5.1	36.8	3.9	84.0	129.8
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	1.6	1.6
3. State legislation –					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	15.3	1.8	167.2	184.2
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation –					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	167.2	1.5	17.7	186.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.4	..	..	..	0.4
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	10.8	197.3	16.8	110.0	334.9
Total	16.2	416.5	23.9	380.5	837.2

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 – see paragraph 15, page 2. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 2, page 1. (c) For nature of classification see page 8. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 7. — ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED
(DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) : AUSTRALIA (a)

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1972 —						
	September quarter	184	4.5	1.1	18.6	2.3	324.9
	December quarter	190	4.7	2.6	12.5	3.4	198.9
	1973 —						
	March quarter	244	6.4	3.8	20.6	3.8	353.1
	June quarter	177	4.7	2.4	17.0	2.8	283.2
50 and under 100	September quarter	227	5.8	2.3	24.5	2.9	451.4
	1972 —						
	September quarter	128	9.1	2.2	23.8	3.0	399.8
	December quarter	113	7.8	4.3	18.9	5.1	308.2
	1973 —						
	March quarter	136	9.8	5.8	27.2	5.0	480.1
100 and under 200	June quarter	108	7.7	4.0	31.1	5.1	537.4
	September quarter	152	10.7	4.3	31.4	3.8	571.1
	1972 —						
	September quarter	115	16.0	3.9	48.1	6.0	750.8
	December quarter	83	11.6	6.4	34.1	9.2	507.6
	1973 —						
200 and under 400	March quarter	131	18.6	10.9	66.2	12.1	1,178.8
	June quarter	91	13.1	6.7	58.9	9.7	1,004.4
	September quarter	107	15.5	6.2	48.3	5.8	903.7
	1972 —						
	September quarter	71	19.4	4.8	58.0	7.3	928.7
	December quarter	63	17.0	9.3	43.9	11.8	706.2
400 and under 1,000	1973 —						
	March quarter	83	23.2	13.6	72.0	13.2	1,184.3
	June quarter	54	14.1	7.3	74.9	12.3	1,331.4
	September quarter	87	25.0	10.0	83.5	10.0	1,492.3
	1972 —						
	September quarter	58	37.1	9.1	140.9	17.7	2,238.8
1,000 and under 2,000	December quarter	44	27.2	14.9	78.6	21.2	1,232.0
	1973 —						
	March quarter	65	38.1	22.4	165.3	30.3	2,900.3
	June quarter	51	34.2	17.6	128.3	21.0	2,123.3
	September quarter	48	30.9	12.3	81.5	9.7	1,394.8
	1972 —						
2,000 and under 3,000	September quarter	30	40.1	9.8	94.7	11.9	1,527.8
	December quarter	24	32.7	17.9	112.7	30.4	2,035.8
	1973 —						
	March quarter	20	28.2	16.6	73.3	13.4	1,088.4
	June quarter	20	26.1	13.4	79.8	13.1	1,299.8
	September quarter	38	54.3	21.6	135.1	16.1	2,151.4
3,000 and over	1972 —						
	September quarter	5	11.7	2.9	13.4	1.7	183.2
	December quarter	3	7.2	3.9	4.2	1.1	67.6
	1973 —						
	March quarter	4	10.0	5.9	50.5	9.2	811.6
	June quarter	6	13.6	7.0	27.5	4.5	392.2
Total	September quarter	3	7.0	2.8	28.8	3.4	430.9
	1972 —						
	September quarter	19	269.3	66.1	397.9	50.0	6,598.2
	December quarter	12	74.5	40.8	67.8	17.9	1,115.1
	1973 —						
	March quarter	6	35.8	21.0	71.0	13.0	1,169.2
Total	June quarter	12	81.0	41.7	192.9	31.6	2,690.0
	September quarter	11	102.0	40.6	404.2	48.3	6,970.7
	1972 —						
	September quarter	610	407.2	100.0	795.5	100.0	12,952.2
Total	December quarter	532	182.8	100.0	372.7	100.0	6,171.5
	1973 —						
	March quarter	689	170.1	100.0	546.1	100.0	9,165.7
	June quarter	519	194.4	100.0	610.3	100.0	9,661.7
	September quarter	673	251.1	100.0	837.2	100.0	14,366.4

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 — see paragraph 15, page 2.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 8. — ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST
AUSTRALIA (a)

Total working days lost	Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1972 —						
	September quarter	243	16.4	4.0	10.5	1.3	162.3
	December quarter	249	18.6	10.2	10.2	2.8	162.7
	1973 —						
	March quarter	285	16.6	9.8	12.3	2.2	200.9
	June quarter	213	16.3	8.4	9.7	1.6	162.4
100 and under 500	September quarter	283	21.7	8.6	11.9	1.4	210.8
	1972 —						
	September quarter	198	35.8	8.8	46.7	5.9	739.1
	December quarter	165	27.9	15.3	37.4	10.1	599.5
	1973 —						
	March quarter	243	37.0	21.7	60.1	11.0	1,006.6
500 and under 1,000	June quarter	156	30.5	15.7	37.8	6.2	644.4
	September quarter	225	36.5	14.5	53.6	6.4	969.2
	1972 —						
	September quarter	74	32.1	7.9	51.2	6.4	799.9
	December quarter	51	24.1	13.2	36.0	9.7	579.1
	1973 —						
1,000 and under 2,000	March quarter	72	28.9	17.0	52.5	9.6	858.6
	June quarter	60	17.9	9.2	43.7	7.2	740.0
	September quarter	70	34.6	13.8	50.8	6.1	963.5
	1972 —						
	September quarter	30	15.5	3.8	40.6	5.1	671.8
	December quarter	29	23.7	13.0	43.2	11.6	693.7
2,000 and under 5,000	1973 —						
	March quarter	34	14.2	8.3	46.1	8.5	779.8
	June quarter	26	17.6	9.1	37.1	6.1	622.3
	September quarter	41	24.6	9.8	58.9	7.0	1,004.4
	1972 —						
	September quarter	41	70.2	17.2	136.7	17.2	2,095.1
5,000 and under 10,000	December quarter	23	33.4	18.3	64.8	17.4	1,047.4
	1973 —						
	March quarter	32	24.1	14.2	99.8	18.3	1,721.4
	June quarter	42	59.7	30.7	136.7	22.4	2,251.4
	September quarter	32	29.1	11.6	90.1	10.8	1,666.1
	1972 —						
10,000 and over	September quarter	11	29.2	7.2	83.4	10.5	1,345.9
	December quarter	9	24.1	13.2	59.3	16.0	943.8
	1973 —						
	March quarter	16	38.2	22.5	99.8	18.3	1,699.1
	June quarter	12	13.0	6.7	82.2	13.5	1,474.5
	September quarter	10	20.3	8.1	73.1	8.7	1,297.6
Total	1972 —						
	September quarter	13	208.1	51.1	426.5	53.6	7,138.1
	December quarter	6	31.0	17.0	121.7	32.4	2,145.4
	1973 —						
	March quarter	7	11.2	6.6	175.5	32.1	2,899.4
	June quarter	10	39.4	20.3	263.3	43.1	3,766.7
	September quarter	12	84.4	33.6	498.7	59.6	8,254.9
	1972 —						
	September quarter	610	407.2	100.0	795.5	100.0	12,952.2
	December quarter	532	182.8	100.0	372.7	100.0	6,171.5
	1973 —						
	March quarter	689	170.1	100.0	546.1	100.0	9,165.7
	June quarter	519	194.4	100.0	610.3	100.0	9,661.7
	September quarter	673	251.1	100.0	837.2	100.0	14,366.4

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 — see paragraph 15, page 2.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see explanatory notes on pages 1 and 2.

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NOTE. Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning Mr G. Laurie on 63 9111 extension 2055 or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.